

# The Newport Mercury.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1844.

Established  
A. D. 1768.

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The Newport Mercury  
is published every Saturday, by  
J. H. BARBER.  
No. 133, Thames Street.

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Advertisements not exceeding a square  
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents  
will be charged for each subsequent insertion.  
—All advertisements, except where an  
account is open, must be paid for previous  
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No Paper discontinued (unless at the  
discretion of the Editor) until arrears are  
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Single papers six cents, to be had at the  
Office.

**JOB PRINTING,**  
such as Hand Bills, Posting Bills, &c. &c.  
promptly executed at the usual prices.

## FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM for sale within fifteen miles of Utica, State of New York, six miles from the village of Clinton where, there are good markets for the sale of produce, within five miles of four other villages. Deansville, Oriskany Falls, Augusta and Vernon, and nine miles from Waterville, and six miles from Paris Hill where there are churches. This farm is in the town of Kirkland, Oneida county, on a line with Paris and Augusta, and contains 46 acres, a wood lot well proportioned, with a double house, barn and shed, a never failing spring and good well of water, an orchard of one hundred and thirty fruit trees, and a good proportion of graft fruit. This land is unsurpassed for its fertility, location and strength of soil by any land in the State of New York. The terms are reasonable.

**E. SHERMAN.**  
For further particulars apply to  
JOHN D. NORTHAM, Newport.  
Newport, Dec. 23, 1843—(t).

## FARM TO LET.

TO Lease or to let on shares  
for one year, A valuable Farm  
lying in Middletown three  
and a half miles from New  
port on the west road leading to Bristol  
Ferry containing about one hundred and  
thirty six acres with the buildings there-  
on pleasantly situated in prime order and  
well calculated for summer Boarding  
house, possession given the 25th of  
March. For terms &c, apply to STEPHEN T. NORTHAM, Newport, or to JOHN D. NORTHAM on the premises.

Newport February 3d, 1844.

**Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 5, 1844.**  
A application was made for letters of adminis-  
tration with the will annexed to be granted to Henry Bull, on the estate of

PATIENCE WILLCOCKS,  
late of Newport, dec.

It is ordered, that the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, the 1st Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order 3 several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. By Order,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

**Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 5, 1844.**  
A instrument in writing, purporting to be  
the last will and testament of  
AUGUSTUS PECKHAM,  
Esq. late of Newport, dec., was presented for  
Probate and letters testamentary to issue  
thereon.

It is ordered, that the same be received, and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, the 1st Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock a. m. and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order 3 several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. By Order,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

## EXECUTRIS'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator de bonis non on the estate of

GEORGE CHAMPLIN MASON,  
late of Newport, dec., and having given bonds according to law, hereby requests all persons having demands against said estate to present them, and those indebted to make payment to

ABBY MARIA MASON Exec'r  
Feb. 10, 1844.

A true copy—witness,  
B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator de bonis non on the estate of

SUSAN MASON,

single woman, of Newport, dec., & given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against the estate, are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

C. G. PERRY, Adm'r. de bonis non.  
Newport, Feb. 10, 1844.

*Court of Probate, Newport, Feb. 5, 1844.*  
THE Administrators account on the estate of

JOHN TOMPKINS,  
late of Newport, dec., was presented for allowace.

It is ordered, That the same be received and the consideration thereof be referred to a Court of Probate, to be held at the Town Hall in Newport, the 1st Monday in March next, at 9 o'clock a. m., and that previous notice be given by publishing a copy of this order 3 several times in the *Newport Mercury*, for all persons interested to appear at said time and place and be heard. By order,

B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

**NEWPORT, SE Supreme Court, August term 1843.**

UPON the petition of Joshua B. Rathbun, of Tiverton, in said County vs. his creditors said Court order and direct that said petition be continued to the next term thereof with a stay of proceedings against his person, and that he give notice of the pendency of his Petition by an advertisement to be published in one of the newspapers printed in Newport and one in the city of Providence, three weeks before the next term of said Court.

Notice is therefore given to the Creditors of said Rathbun to appear at the next term of said Court to be held at Newport aforesaid on the first Monday of March next, to show cause if any they have why the prayer of said Petition ought not to be granted.

E. P. ALLAN, Clerk.

**Plumbe Daguerrian Gallery**  
OF PATENT

**Colored Photographs,**  
At the Malbone House, Thames street,  
Newport; 75 Court street, Boston; 251  
Broadway, N. York; 136 Chestnut st.,  
Philadelphia,—constituting the oldest and  
most extensive establishment of the kind  
in the world, and containing upwards of  
1000 PICTURES. Admittance Free.

A METHOD has been discovered, and known only at this place, of painting the exact complexion and every variety of color in the dress.—Thus in addition to the unerring fidelity of the likeness, you have all the rich effects and high finish of the most exquisite painting.

These portraits having been awarded the first premiums and highest honors by the American and Franklin Institutes respectively at their last exhibitions, are thus officially sustained in the positions of superiority heretofore universally assigned them by the public, as the most beautiful Daguerreotypes ever produced.

Persons sitting for their Miniatures at this establishment are guaranteed a perfect likeness, colored exactly to mature, or no charge. Likenesses taken every day without regard to weather.

Plumbe's premium Apparatus & Rights, Plates, Cases, &c. at wholesale and retail.

Newport, December 9, 1843.

**STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, &c.**

**NEWPORT, SE—Clerk's Office, Supreme Court,**  
January 26th, A. D. 1844.

WHEREAS ELIZABETH B. WARD  
of Newport, in the county of Newport, wife of George Ward, of said Newport, mariner, but now residing in parts unknown to said petitioner, has this day filed in this Office, her petition, praying for certain reasons therein stated, that a decree should be passed to dissolve the matrimonial connection subsisting between her and her husband, George Ward, of said Newport.—Notice is therefore hereby given to the said George, that he be and appear, if he see fit, before the said Court, to be held at said Newport, on the first Monday of March next, and shew cause, if any he has, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

DANIEL C. DENHAM, Clerk.

**EXECUTORS'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.**

**FOR SALE,**

THE Estate situated in Thames street, next north of the R. I. Union Bank building, and opposite the Post Office. On the premises is a two story house, with a shop in front, a prime stand for any kind of business. There is well of water, a brick sistern and all necessary out buildings. The lot extends from Thames street to a passage in the rear, leading to Mill street.

For further information enquire of J. GOODSPED, Auctioneer, No. 99, Thames street.

N. B. If the above is not sold previous to April next, it will then be advertised at Public Auction.

Feb. 3.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

THE subscriber hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the town of Newport, administrator de bonis non on the estate of

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single woman, of Newport, dec., & given bonds according to law. All persons having demands against the estate, are requested to present them, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment to

C. G. PERRY, Adm'r. de bonis non.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1844.

## Select Tales

### A TALE OF TWEEDALE.

Amidst the hills of that district of Scotland called Tweedale, there are many lonely valleys, which seem remote from all human ken—little separate regions, where you may loiter for a summer's day without seeing a living thing, save a few straggling sheep, who lift up their heads in seeming wonder as you pass. Or there may rise from your foot a startled hare, or a covey of moorfowl, unused to such intrusion; where no sound reaches your ear excepting the song of the sky-lark, the bleat of the sheep, the hum of the wild bee, and the low murmuring of a burn, stealing along its quiet way to pay its tribute to the Tweed. It was to one of those sequestered spots, being a stranger in the country, that I was one day led by an old man, who undertook to be my guide to the best streams for trout-fishing. But though now deserted by man, as I have described this valley, there had been a time when it was inhabited, as appeared from a roofless and ruined hut, over the walls of which ivy and the wild-flower had apparently crept for years. I observed to my guide what a lonely dwelling it must have been. "It was so," said the old man; "but love and youth can make any place a paradise; and happiness once dwelt there, though it did not continue; and though the fate of its hapless inhabitants made a great noise in the country at the time, it is now in a measure forgotten, for it is more than fifteen years since a fire was kindled in that lone house." Perceiving by this that something remarkable had happened to the last occupiers of the desolate hut, and being tired with ascending and descending the neighboring hills, I sat down, and requested the old man, who was the schoolmaster of a village where I had for some days taken up my abode, to gratify my curiosity by repeating to me the story to which he had alluded. The place where I had chosen my seat was a little grassy bank, near the brink of the rivulet, and about forty yards below the site of the little ruin, which stood on the side of the hill; and the old man, having placed himself beside me, began his narration.

"My occupation as a teacher gives me, of course, an opportunity of observing with accuracy the dispositions of the youth I instruct; and I have never met with a girl of more ardent affections, or of better temper, or who possessed more amiable qualities, than Helen Symington. She was the daughter of an honest and respectable weaver in our village, of which, as she grew up to womanhood, she was the pride. When scarce twenty years old, she married William Bryden, a sensible, well-disposed young man, who was principle shepherd to the owner of this property, and came here with him to live in that cottage which is now a ruin, but which was then by the un-wearied industry of Helen, a neat and comfortable habitation; and never, in those early days of her marriage, did dark carol more blithly to the sun, than did she while employed in her household occupations, or, as, passing over the heather with a light step, she carried some refreshment to her William, when detained with his flock in some more distant sheep-walk. Even when left by herself in this wild solitude, she felt no loneliness, for all was peace and joy within and without. William loved her entirely, and her alone; and she knew it, and in that knowledge all her earthly wishes were complete. Yet was this feeling of felicity still increased when, before the year had completed its circle, she sat, in a summer evening, on yonder little turf seat at the door, with her infant in her arms, watching her husband descending the opposite hill, and drawing nearer and nearer, till at length her baby shared with her in his caresses. The second winter of there abode here was unusually severe, but it was William's care to guard his wife and child from its inclemency, by many little ingenious contrivances to render their cottage more impervious to the cold; while Helen looked forward each day with longing solicitude to the evening hour which restored him to a participation of its comforts, and seated him by its cheerful hearth. And thus the winter had nearly passed away, and they began to anticipate the varied joys of spring, when the birds would again sing around their cot, and all nature, awoken from its wintry

sleep, would start new into life and joy. The month of February arrived, and the weather seemed settled and serene that for two successive Sabbaths, Helen, with her infant enclosed in her cloak, and accompanied by her husband, had crossed the hills to the Parish church.—On the second of those Sabbaths, they "took sweet counsel," and walking together to the house of God, they conversed of a better and a purer world, where they should fear no after parting. And as Helen listened to her husband, who was eloquent on this subject, she thought she had never heard him speak so like a minister, or seen him so full of holy hope. I notice this particularly, as it was a circumstance I shall have occasion to mention again. In the next morning after this conversation, William departed with the sheep from this valley for a distant fair. The weather was still fine, though he gathered his flock, and bade farewell to his beloved Helen, for three days, promising to return on the evening of the third. He had never been absent from his home all night but twice since his marriage, and then for a single night each time. His wife, however, expressed no fear from being left alone for so unwonted a time for the fact is, that there is in general more courage in women of her humble rank in life, than in any other, for they are so much occupied to find time for the indulgence of idle alarms nor do they meet with any encouragement to affect fears till the folly becomes a habit. Neither did William experience any uneasiness on account of the solitariness of the dwelling in which he was to leave her, considering that very circumstance as the principal warrant for her safety.

"The weather, I have said, was fine at the time of his departure, but in our treacherous climate, and especially in these hilly districts, there is nothing more uncertain than a continuance of settled weather at that season of the year; and never did it exhibit more rapid transactions than during the three days at William's absence. Before the shades of the first night had fallen on the hills, the rain had descended their sides in torrents, and swelled the little burn into a river. On the second night, the clouds had disappeared, and a keen frost succeeded, which, ere morning, arrested the water in its course, and transformed the ground for some distance round where we now sit into a frozen lake. Again, another change came o'er the spirit of the storm; dark clouds began to muster, and showers of sleet and snow to fall, till all again was hoary winter. But still, when evening came, there was seemingly, from the quietness of its descent, no depth of snow, though it had fallen at intervals for many hours, and as the time was now arrived when Helen expected to see her husband, she felt no dread of harm; and no sooner had she put the baby to sleep, than she prepared a change of garments, a warm supper, a blazing ingle and a clean hearth-stone, for her William, and often opened the door to listen and to look out, if haply she might discern his dark figure against the opposite white hill, descending the foot path toward his home. She was, however, as often disappointed, and returned again to heap fresh fuel on the fire, till she began to feel, first, the heart-sickness of 'hope deferred,' and then the heavy pressure of foreboding evil; and when her baby waked, there were in the melancholy tones of the hymn with which she soothed him to his rest, a soul subduing pathos; for it has been my lot to hear again that lullaby when it sounded even more deeply affecting than it could then have done. Poor Helen continued all night her visits to the door, till at length, just as morning began to dawn, she heard her name shouted out by the well-known voice of William. Joy came to her heart, for she thought he had seen her, and, though she looked in vain for him, still he was near. But again she heard his voice, and his words fell distinctly on her ear: 'Oh Helen, Helen, I perish.' She flew with the speed of lightning down the bank; when she approached near to this spot, her progress was arrested, for the ice, from which the water had receded below, would not bear her weight. And then it was for the first time she discovered, through the indistinct glimmering of the dawn, and by his own words, that, on William's having reached the middle of the burn, where the force of the stream below had rendered it hollow, the ice gave way, and he was only kept from sinking by his arms resting on the surrounding part which was still firm.—Again and again did Helen try in each direction to reach him in spite of his urgent entreaties to keep off; and his assurances that he had hopes of being able to maintain his position for a length of time, from the manner in which he was wedged between the ice, and its apparent thickness in that place where it had been gurgled together, though he feared to make the smallest exertion to extricate himself, lest he should go down. In this extremity there was only one course

which gave the agonized Helen any chance of saving the life of her husband, and that was, to seek for aid more efficient than her own. Meantime, William was almost fainting with exhaustion from fatigue, cold and hunger; and Helen thinking that if she could supply him with some food, he would be better able to endure his situation till she could procure assistance, she ran to the house, and putting some of what had been intended for his supper into a small basket, she took a sheep crook, and, having tied stick to one end of it, she hooked the basket on to the other end, and in this manner conveyed it to him. At the same time she pushed a blanket close to him with the crook, and, having seen him draw it by degrees round his head and shoulders, she returned to the cottage, wrapped her child in a small blanket, and, throwing her cloak around her, took it in her arms; then, having taken a hasty leave of her husband, in words which were half farewell and half a solemn prayer for his preservation till her return, she set off on her journey of four miles to the next farm-house, for no nearer was there a human dwelling.

"Helen Symington was at all times active, but now a supernatural strength seemed to be given her; and, in spite of her burden, she proceeded swiftly through the snow surmounting the hills with incredible rapidity, and flying rather than running down their declivities. Thus she proceeded till nearly three of the miles were passed; but the snow, which had ceased falling for some time, now again began to descend thickly, and was accompanied by sudden gusts of wind, which drove it full in her face, and prevented her seeing the different objects by which she marked her way. She wandered on in this manner, endeavouring to avoid the deeper parts of the snow, which the wind was beginning to drift into hillocks on all sides of her; while she was almost driven frantic by the fear of losing her way, and by the cries of her infant.

In vain did she endeavor to warm him, by pressing his little limbs close to her bosom, and by doubling and redoubling the cloak over him, regardless of her own exposure to the biting blast. He at length gave over crying, and, fearful that the torpor of death had seized him, and fearing her own strength beginning to fail, despair seemed to seize her, when the snow ceased for a short time, and she found that she had wandered far away from the road to the onstead which she so eagerly sought to reach. But thoughts of her husband again struck her nerves, and once more regained the right direction. This happened several times; and had she been alone concerned, she must have perished; for nothing but the energy inspired by the faint hope of saving her husband and child, prevented her from lying down to die. But what a gleam of joy shot through her overspent frame, when, on looking up, just as a fierce blast had swept by, she beheld the farm-house at a short distance! New strength seemed now again imparted to her stiffening limbs; and she reached the door, told her tale, and almost immediately four men, belonging to the farm, were ready to start with all necessary implements, for extricating William from his singular and perilous situation. Helen's infant, which had been benumbed for many hours, showed little signs of recovery: she however delivered it, though with an aching heart to the farmer's wife (a benevolent woman, who was herself a mother,) and determined, in spite of all advice and opposition, to return to her husband. Nor, had she remained, could she have served the poor infant, who died shortly after she left the house.

"The poor distracted wife, mounted on horseback behind a man, now proceeded on her way with all the speed the animal could exert in its toilsome journey, while her whole soul was absorbed in the one desire of finding her husband alive, of which no hope could have been entertained, but for the depth of the valley, which, from the way that the wind set, might, in a great measure, have occasioned it to escape the drift that was then fast blocking up the roads, and transforming plains into hills. But who shall calculate the years of misery which Helen seemed to endure, while this suspense hung over her? She was, as I have said, possessed of deep and ardent feelings, and they were now strained to their utmost tension. After much difficulty in avoiding the deeper wreaths of snow, and in floundering through the less dangerous, the party at length reached the entrance of the valley. All here seemed propitious to their hopes, or the snow was but little drifted. The men who were on foot had, however, by a nearer way, which the horse could not travel, first reached the spot where, sad to tell, though poor William still retained his suspended

## Late Foreign Intelligence

Three days later from Europe.

By the arrival at New York on Sunday last of the packet ship Europe, we have London dates to the 16th ult., three days later news than that received by the Roscius.

Speculators were busy with cotton, which had advanced a farthing. With this exception the news is of little importance. We give some extracts below.

The London Morning Herald, in alluding to the appointment of Mr. Packington as Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, remarks that it is confidently stated that he brings out with him full instructions to negotiate a settlement of the existing difficulties in relation to the Oregon Territory.

The trial of Mrs. Gilmer on a charge of murdering her husband, had commenced at Edinburgh, but agreeable to the request of the Court, none of the proceedings were to be published until the close of the trial.

The exclusion of Roman Catholics from the jury, in the Irish State Trials, was creating quite an excitement in Ireland; and simultaneous meetings were expected to be held by the Catholics throughout Ireland for the purpose of expressing their indignation in regard to this movement of the Government agents.

**DREADFUL COAL-PIT EXPLOSION.**—We stop the press to announce a dreadful explosion of fire damp, which took place in Duke Pit, Whitewhaven, on Thursday afternoon, between three and four o'clock. The whole of the men in the pit at the time, 11 in number, were killed. There were also 11 horses killed.

[*Carlisle Journal.*]

The Augsburgh Gazette, of the 3d instant, in a letter from Rome, affirms positively, that the marriage between the Queen Isabella of Spain, and the Count de Trapani, younger brother of the King of Naples, has been definitely arranged. This same journal states, that the proposal for this marriage was supported by both the English and French Cabinets. The young prince is in his sixteenth year.

**IRELAND.—The State Trials.**—On Thursday Mr. Moore, Q. C., applied to the Court of Queen's Bench on the part of the traversors, that the panel of special jurors be quashed and set aside, or cancelled, and that a mandamus, or order in the nature of a mandamus, should be issued, directed to the Right Honorable the Recorder of the city of Dublin, commanding him to place on the list of jurors for the year 1844, in the county of the city of Dublin, in their proper order, the names of divers persons—to wit, of twenty-seven persons, whose qualifications respectively, to be placed on the list, was legally proved before, and allowed by the Recorder as special jurors.

**Latest from Peru, Bolivia and Chili.**

A letter at the Merchants' Exchange reading room, dated Valparaiso, Nov. 6, and received here by Robin Hood, states that Gen. Santa Cruz landed Oct. 11, at Camarones, whence he passed into the interior; the vessel in which he landed, was taken. There are various conjectures as to his motives; but those and his actual position were both unknown. It is thought he intends to regain power in Peru by aid of a party. Others say that, joining with Vivanco, they mean to revolutionize Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru, and form a new federal republic.

Moquegua, a province of Peru contiguous to Bolivia, is occupied by 1500 troops under Castilla and Nieto, hostile to Vivanco, the "director" or dictator, who has sent against them a force of 2500, under Guard, minister of war.

The conspirators against the life of Vivanco, were convicted Sept. 22, and Col. Lastres and Capt. Verastique were executed. The wife of Gen. Castilla, who was at the bottom of the conspiracy, has been exiled for eight years.

La Torre, minister of finance, died Sept. 23.

The new constitution of Bolivia was solemnly sworn to Sept. 25.

Chili is tranquil and prosperous. Congress has just been convened, to consider the matter of domestic interest. The frigate Chili is ordered to be prepared for sea immediately.—*Boston Post.*

**FROM THE RIVER OF PLATE.**—By bark Serene, at New York, we have news from Buenos Ayres to December 1.

The advices from the belligerent parties contain nothing new, although coming through the Buenos Ayres papers, they represent Rosas as in the ascendant. There is little doubt that Montevideo is closely besieged, and its chief, Rivera, driven towards the frontier of his dominions; but we cannot receive the accounts of all the victories as they are given in Buenos Ayres. Rivera's party is represented as being much in want of money, and we suspect that this evil effects both sides.

**MEXICO.**—In the late treaty between Mexico and Yucatan, the latter has replaced herself under the general sovereignty of Mexico. By the article of agreement, as given in the official papers, we find that Yucatan in peace is exempt from all taxes but for the support of her domestic Government. She obtains a proportionate representation in the National Councils. In war only is she bound to aid the Confederacy, except by her naval force. Her Governor is appointed from abroad; but the nomination of all other administrative officers must come from herself.

## Twenty-Eighth Congress. FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1844.

SENATE.—The Hon. Mr. Francis, Senator elect from Rhode Island, in the place of Mr. Sprague, appeared and took his seat. A number of petitions were presented, among which were some against the annexation of Texas, and one from sixty or seventy emigrants to Oregon, complaining that they had been driven from the territory by the Hudson's Bay Company.

Resolutions from the Legislature of Georgia were presented, against the resolutions from the Legislature of Massachusetts, asking for the abolition of slave representation.

The bill authorising transfers of naval appropriations was passed.

Mr. Woodbury addressed the Senate on Mr. McDougal's tariff bill.

HOUSE.—The debate on the report from the committee on elections was resumed, Mr. Elmer having the floor. He was followed by Mr. Blesser, of Alabama, Mr. Dillingham of Vermont, and Mr. Woodward of South Carolina.

THURSDAY, Feb. 8, 1844.

SENATE.—Mr. Woodbury concluded his speech in opposition to the present Tariff, in reply to some of Mr. Evans' arguments.

After a brief Executive session the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The question of privilege, viz: with reference to the validity of the claims to seats of the General Ticket Members, again came up, and was considered during the day.

Mr. Beardsley occupied his hour with an argument against the District law, and in favor of these members.

Mr. G. W. Jones of Tennessee, took the same ground.

Mr. Newton of Va., eloquently and forcibly advocated the Constitutionality as well as the expediency and justice of the District law.

Mr. Cobb of Ga. (one of the general ticket members) advocated the validity of the claims; and Mr. Gridier opposed them.

The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9, 1844.

SENATE.—Mr. Dayton presented resolutions of the New Jersey Legislature, calling upon its Senators to vote for Gen. Jackson's fine bill.

A bill granting \$5,000 for the support of the D. C. Insane Asylum, passed, after a long discussion.

HOUSE.—The report of the Committee on Elections was further debated. Mr. Thompson of Mississippi, Mr. A. V. Brown of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the report, and Mr. Stevens of Georgia, and Mr. Chilton of Virginia, against it.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10, 1844.

The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE.—The debate on the validity of the General Ticket members, was continued, and speeches made pro and con. It is said the majority have concluded in caucus to close the debate on Tuesday.

MONDAY, Feb. 12, 1844.

SENATE.—Mr. Fairfield presented resolutions of the Legislature of Maine, praying Congress to provide for the payment of French stipulations. Mr. Fairfield pressed this subject upon the attention of the Senate. He remarked that it was the third time the State of Maine had asked Congress to act upon it.

Mr. Fairfield thought that it was time, Mr. King opposed him.

Mr. Eaton thought the section ought to be amended so as to put oyster-houses &c., where no liquor is sold, on the same footing with taverns who do not sell, and moved the amendment. The amendment prevailed.

Mr. Potter moved to amend the 10th section so that one-half the penalty shall go to the complainant, and the other half to the State.

The amendment was opposed by

Messrs. Ballou and Eaton, and advocated by Mr. Greene, of Providence, and Smith.

The amendment was lost, ayes 7, noes 13.

Mr. Ballou moved to amend the 15th section, so that four-fifths of the money received for licenses should go to the town, instead of one-half, as provided by the section; and the motion prevailed.

Whereupon the bill was passed, with the amendment, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Mr. R. B. Cranston informed the House that the Speaker of the House had gone home in consequence of the death of some member of his family.

Mr. George G. King was elected Speaker pro. tem.

Resolution providing for the continuance of the depositories at the Bank of North America, on their allowing not less than two and a half per cent passed.

The petition of James Phalen & Co., relative to the sale of foreign lotteries, was taken up, but other business taking precedence, it was laid on the table.

An act relating to water mills was read for the first time.

An act respecting guardians, passed to a second reading.

An act in relation to Sheriffs, deputy Sheriffs, and sailors, passed.

Oyster bill received from the Senate with a concurrence; in which the House concurred.

Petition of William R. Howland and others (colored persons) for an act of incorporation for a Union Fund Society, granted, and an act passed.

Petition of Engine company number 6 for an increase of members to one hundred. Granted.

An act securing to mechanics and others a lien. After a long discussion, the bill was rejected by the following vote, viz:—

Yea—Messrs. Ames, Ballou, Buf-fum, Cole, Cottrell, Cranston, Chace, Farnum, Hall, Kent, King, Luther, Reynolds, Sherman, Sheffield, Sterne, Tillinghast, Taber.—15.

Nays—Messrs. A. A. Angell, J. Angell, Andrew, Barber, Branch, Brayton, E. Brown, C. Brown, F. Brown, Field, Greene, J. A. Hazard, Harkness, B. R. Hoxie, Latham, Manchester, Oiney, Peckham, Potter, Park, Remington, Seagrave, Sheldon, W. Smith, Spencer, Thurber, Thompson, Waterman, T. Whipple, Wilcox, Westcott.—34.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1844.

SENATE.—After some business, chiefly

of a private nature, the Senate took up the House bill, refunding Jackson's fine.

Mr. Berrien moved an amendment as he said, to protect from imminent obliquity the character of a subordinate judicial officer. This he thought due to the memory of the departed judge.

Mr. Walker and Mr. Foster advocated the bill as it came from the House, contending that no imputations were cast upon the judges.

The vote was then taken upon the proposed amendment, which contemplated protection to the memory of Judge Hill, which was rejected—yes 18, nays 25.

TARIFF.—Mr. Huntington took the floor, and presented his views on this great and important subject, with a force and perspicuity not often brought to bear by any member of the body.

HOUSE.—The specific order being the report on elections, Messrs. Harlan of Ga., and Bowlin of Mo., advocated the views of the majority during the hour assigned them, and Mr. Garret Davis defended the district system.

HOUSE.—An act declaring what is real and what is personal estate, in certain cases, passed to a second reading.

An act in regard to the safe keeping of the deposits of the public money.

An act in regard to crimes and punishments.

An act respecting guardians.

An amendment was proposed providing that the settlement of the guardian should always be with the court of probate.

After considerable debate the amendment was lost by a vote of 23 to 22.

Mr. Cranston called up the resolution from the Senate, fixing Saturday, 17th Feb. as the day for the final adjournment of the Assembly. House concurred.

The bill regulating proceedings in bastardy was then passed.

The House adjourned to Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MONDAY, Feb. 12.

SENATE.—There being no business, the Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock Tuesday morning.

HOUSE.—Mr. Barber offered a resolution, providing for the House having an evening session, passed.

Several communications from the Senate were received.

An act concerning crimes and punishments, passed to a second reading.

An act declaring what is real and personal estate, in certain cases, passed.

An act regulating water mills, passed.

An act to establish the several jail yards within the several counties of this State.

The bill after a short debate, was laid on the table to await the action of the House on the poor prisoners bill.

EVENING.—An act for the relief of poor prisoners was taken up.

An amendment was proposed, providing that unless a man make an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, within three days after his commitment, it may be attached by his creditors, on mesne process, notwithstanding he may be in the State or county; and after the expiration of the three days, the creditor may attach the real and personal estate, notwithstanding the debtor's commitment.

Mr. King opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was introducing an entirely new provision into our laws.

He said the general provisions of our laws had been found favorable to the collection of debts, and there were few States in which debts were more surely collected or more punctually paid.

With the new provision introduced compelling a man to make an assignment within thirty days, or be committed to close prison, he thought the bill went far enough.

Mr. Branch said that the effect of this amendment would be to make every creditor wait till the expiration of the thirty days—and then have his sheriff or deputy standing ready to put on an attachment. It would make great confusion and difficulty.

Mr. Cranston hoped we should not adopt the amendment. It would make a great change. You can neither legislate men into honesty or prevent them from being dishonest. I think, generally speaking, if we take these laws as they come from the committee, we shall do better than to alter them. Every one we have altered we have made worse than it was when it came from their hands, and worse than the old law.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Barber moved to strike out thirty days and insert sixty, as the time within which a man should make his assignment.

Mr. Brown thought thirty days would be a short time in some cases.

Mr. Cranston said, there was not so much of this going to jail by persons who had property as was supposed. There was generally very little money made out of men after they went to jail. He hoped the bill would pass as it was.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. C. F. Tillinghast moved, that the provision allowing the creditor to keep the debtor in jail by paying a dollar a week for his board be stricken out.

Mr. Reynolds thought this provision was retrospective, and infringed upon the previously acquired rights of creditors.

Mr. T. Whipple said, that the creditor never had the right, though he might have had the power to keep the debtor in jail when he had no property, and he hoped he would no longer have the power.

Mr. Tillinghast said there was no doubt of the power of the House to meet this provision. It affected old debts contracted previous to 1839.

The section was stricken out.

Mr. Tillinghast offered an amendment providing for the administration of the poor debtors oath, by the court, without commitment.

The act to regulate the Militia was read.

Mr. Ballou said he should move that the tax of 50 cts. go into the town treas-

ury instead of the State treasury, when the bill came up for a second reading.

The Senate receded from their vote amending the bill relating to fences, and the bill was passed without amendment.

The act in relation to firemen and fire companies was returned from the House, the amendment of the Senate non-concurred in. The Senate receded from their amendment which required fifteen years' duty as firemen to exempt from military duty, and concurred with the bill of the House, which exempts upon ten years' service.

The bill providing for the distribution of the laws of the State was returned from the House amended.

The amendment was concurred in.

The act to regulate the inspection of beef and pork was returned from the House, who non-concurred with the amendment of the Senate.

The Senate receded and the bill passed.

The amendment of the Senate to the license law were returned from the House non-concurred.

Mr. Ballou moved that the Senate insist.

Mr. Potter, of South Kingstown, moved that the Senate adjourn.

The motion did not prevail.

The bill was read, and the Senate adjourned.

&lt;

motion of Mr Greene, it was laid on the table.

Mr Greene, of Providence, from the committee to whom was referred the bill concerning crimes and punishments, reported the bill with amendments.

The amendments were adopted.

The bill passed, as amended.

The petition of Amherst Everett and others, for act of incorporation, was con-

curred in, as acted on by the House.

The report of the committee on Paw-

ucket bridge was accepted.

The bill in relation to assessing and collecting taxes was read; and some ad-

mittments having been made, passed to a

second reading, by special order, and

passed.

The election law was taken up, and after some amendment, was passed.

The Senate adjourned.

House.—Petition of George Wilson, postponed to next session.

Petition of George Briggs granted.

Petition of Charles E. Newell, that the

Attorney General be instructed to nol

pros. the indictment against him.

After a long debate, the petitioner had

leave to withdraw.

A resolution was passed instructing

the committee on the Judiciary to bring

in a bill extending the powers of special

courts.

An act establishing fees was taken up.

The committee to whom it was refer-

red reported several amendments, which

were considerably discussed.

The act was passed with some amend-

ments.

An act in regard to wills of real and

personal estate passed.

An act to establish the limits of the

several jail yards in this State, laid on the

table for the present.

Petitions of Mary O. Pierce and John

D. Brown for sale of real estate, granted

Concurrences from the Senate re-

ceived.

The committee to whom was referred

the resolution in regard to special courts,

were discharged from the further consider-

ation of the subject.

Resolutions were passed authorizing

the commissioner of Seicatu Bank to

burn the bills of that Bank.

The Senate insisted upon its amend-

ment fixing the minimum price of licens-

es at \$12.

Mr Updike moved the House insist

upon its non-concurrence with that a-

endment.

The House voted not to insist upon its

non-concurrence, with the amendment of

the Senate.—Yeas 26, nays 29.

An act to regulate the descent of intes-

tate estates, passed.

Mr Ames presented a petition of many

citizens, for the enactment of a lien law,

and moved its reference to the committee

on the judiciary, with instructions to

bring in a bill giving to mechanics and la-

borers a lien upon buildings.

After a long discussion, Mr Branch

said he wished the gentlemen from Prov-

idence would consent to its going to the

committee on the Judiciary, without any

particular instructions.

Mr Ames consented to the amend-

ment, and the petition was so referred.

Sundry concurrences from the Senate

were received.

An act establishing a court of magis-

trates for the city of Providence.

Mr T. Whipple objected to the bill, on

the ground of the expense it would oc-

casion.

After some further discussion, the bill

was passed and referred to a committee

to be engrossed.

The House then adjourned.

A MONSTER SLEIGH.—This day a

monster sleigh from Bolton, built of rough

boards, for the occasion, some 40 feet

long, high stern, a kind of rostrum in

front, decorated with spruce and ever-

green, and with an indefinite number of

human beings, passed our office, attract-

ing crowds of small boys, with not a few

of those of an older growth. It was

drawn by ten pairs of horses, with a driver

and postillions. We understand that in

its route it came in contact with one of

the Roxbury omnibuses, knocking the

horses down, and breaking the pole of the

carriage.

*Boston Journal of Saturday.*

The Bangor Gazette says—a man

was driven into a tree, in some part of

Aroostook county, a short time since, by

a pack of wolves, and there kept by them

during the night. When the morning

came, the animals decamped, but the

man had his hands and feet so badly fro-

zen that it is feared he will lose the use

of them.

*New Lamp.*—There has been exhib-

ited in Washington, a newly invented lan-

tern for railroads and steamboats which

will prevent accidents by night upon rail-

roads and rivers by showing objects at a

great distance ahead. The light is thrown

by a simple process in a large ray directly

upon the track, and at the distance of ten

rods ahead the smallest print can be read

with ease.

We learn that in Saxonville, in this

State, within a short time, six deaths

have occurred, of persons who are sup-

posed to have caught a disease from

picking over some wool, which came

from Smyrna, some months ago. There

are now three persons sick from the same

cause, but they are doing well. The peo-

ple are much excited, and say it is the

plague. The doctors have made ex-

aminations and pronounce it to be in-

flammatory fever, caused by the dust

from the wool. The agent of the factory

has stopped using the wool for the pre-

sent. —*Boston Courier.*

The NEWPORT MERCURY.

Newport.

SATURDAY, FEB. 17. 1844.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Legislature

of this State will probably close their ses-

sion this evening, by a final adjournment:

FIRE.—The cotton mill at Locustville,

Hopkinton, belonging to Mrs. Low of

Providence, and occupied by Messrs Rich-

mond & Co. was destroyed by fire Tues-

day night. The building and machinery

are a total loss. The fire caught in the

roof, and no engine being at hand, no at-

tempt was made to extinguish it. It was

insured for \$10,400, viz. on mill and ma-

chinery \$6,000 at the Aetna office, and

\$2,000 at the Hartford; on the machinery

and stock \$2,400 at the Hartford.

The election law was taken up, and

after some amendment, was passed.

The Senate adjourned.

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the Senate.—Yeas 26, nays 29.

An act to

# Poetry.

## The Maiden's Reverie.

BY MRS. SARAH ANNA LEWIS.

"Tis eve, and by the stream I stand,  
And think departed one, of these—  
When first thou here didst take my hand,  
And breathe thy hallowed love to me :  
'Twas 'neath this willow's pensive bough ;  
And it is here, but where art thou ?

Years have rolled by with rapid flight,  
And grief has been upon my way ;  
The stars and moon look down as bright ;  
The earth with flowers is clad as gay ;  
And green, and verdant every bough,  
As on that night ; but where art thou ?

The hills are here, the mountains blue,  
The vales, the bowers of roses fair,  
The nightingale the zephyrs too,  
This little streamlet soft and clear  
And murmuring low and sweetly now,  
As on that night ; but where art thou ?

I'll question no more my love,  
But lift my streaming eyes awhile  
Up to the starry skies above,  
And bask in thy angelic smile ;  
For well I know beloved one, now  
In you bright heaven abides thou.

## A Chronological Account of all material Occurrences from the first settlement of RHODE ISLAND.

1739.

At the Annual Election on the first  
Wednesday of May the following persons  
were elected officers.

John Wanton, Governor.

Daniel Abbott, Deputy Governor.

### Assistants.

John Chapman, Gideon Cornell,  
Peter Bour, James Arnold,  
Ezekiel Warner, Jeremiah Gould,  
Joseph Fenner, Philip Arnold,  
George Cornell, Rowse Helme,  
James Martin, Secretary.

James Honeyman, jun. Attorney Gen.

Gideon Wanton, Treasurer.

The Assembly again appointed Com-  
missioners to treat with Massachusetts  
respecting the boundary line.

As the differences between England  
and Spain, left no doubt as to the speedy  
resort to hostilities, the Assembly in Au-  
gust authorized the fitting out of Pri-  
vateers.

A Privateer was fitted out from New-  
port by Godfrey Malbone, John Brown,  
and George Wanton, Merchants, to whom  
the Colony lent the principal part of her  
armament from the public stores.

War was declared between England  
and Spain, in October.

The Assembly ordered the Colony to  
be put in a state of defence, 48 Soldiers  
were ordered to be enlisted or impressed  
for Fort George, which was ordered to  
be repaired and furnished with suitable  
guns and ammunition without delay ;—  
Twenty men was ordered to be enlisted  
or impressed on the main and sent to  
Block Island, to be stationed there in ad-  
dition to the local militia ; Watch Houses  
were ordered to be built at Castle Hill,  
Brenton's Point, Sachuest point, James-  
town, Point Judith, Watch Hill and Ports-  
mouth the houses to be 8 feet square and  
each town in which they are located, was  
required to keep good and sufficient watch  
there.

Beacons were ordered to be placed  
one on Block Island, one at Point Judith,  
one at Beaver tail, one at Portsmouth and  
one at Newport, to be kept at the charge  
of those towns in which they are located.

Capt. John Cranston was appointed to  
command Fort George.

A sloop of not more than 150 tons was  
ordered to be built to protect the sea  
Coast. (This vessel was named the  
Tarter, but was generally called the Coun-  
try Sloop.) The Militia were reorga-  
nized and the whole Colony put on a war  
establishment.

£20,000 in bills of credit were ordered  
by the Assembly to be issued to supply  
the Treasury.

A Military and Naval expedition was  
undertaken in England against the Span-  
ish possessions in America, and requisition  
were made on the Colonies to fur-  
nish four Regiments to be sent to Jamai-  
ca there to join a powerful armament from  
England.

LONG WHARF IN NEWPORT.

This year the Freemen of the Town of  
Newport, granted to a new Company the  
right of extending the Long Wharf from  
Thames street, westward across the Cove  
or flats to the sandy point called Easton's  
point and across the said point 800 feet  
westward in the water towards Goat Is-  
land, from low water mark ; and the fee  
and property to be vested in the Company,  
together with the privilege of all the  
right the town had in the water, on the  
north and south sides of the premises, 45  
feet in length. The Company obliged  
themselves to build on said space a good  
and substantial Wharf of 50 feet wide ex-  
tending from Thames-street to the west-  
ern limits aforesaid, leaving a channel  
for the passage of boats into the Cove,  
with a good convenient Drawbridge ; and  
always leaving 30 feet in width of said  
wharf on the south side, free and clear of  
buildings.

## Deferred Articles.

### Confession of Solomon Shoemaker.

Mrs. WINCHESTER, Female Physician,  
will arrive in Newport, on the 14th of  
February, and can then be consulted at  
the House of Mr. Joseph Fish, in Broad  
Street, the 15th, 16th and 17th.

### CERTIFICATES.

Thomaston, April 20, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the  
care of Mrs. Winchester, after having been  
given over by two Physicians with the  
yellow fever and fever and ague, and much  
swollen, and in five weeks I was restored to  
good health by taking her medicine.

JOHN LEAVEY.

Plymouth, Sept 23rd, 1842.

This is to certify that I came under the  
care of Mrs. Winchester, after having been  
given over by my physician ; he told me I  
was in a consumption and there was no  
help for me ; but after taking her medicine  
three weeks I was restored to good health.

SAMUEL A. SNOW.

Fall River, February 20, 1843.

I came under the care of Mrs. Winches-  
ter with weakness and a bad humor in the  
blood, and female complaints ; I had been  
to several physicians, they told me there was no  
help for me ; after taking her medicine four weeks I was  
restored to good health.

PEEBE BLACK.

Plymouth, Oct 15, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the  
care of Mrs. Winchester with a bad humor  
in the blood and the diarrhoea ; I had several  
physicians, they told me there was no  
help for me ; after taking her medicine two  
weeks I was restored to my health.

CHARLES SANDERS.

Fall River, March 13, 1843.

This is to certify that I had three fever  
sores on my leg that had been standing 4  
years, and a bad humor in my blood. I  
came under Mrs. Winchester's care and in  
four weeks my leg was well.

WILLIAM H. MASON.

Fall River, Feb. 16, 1843.

This is to certify that I came under the  
care of Mrs. Winchester with a bad humor  
and weakness in the blood, and had been  
unable to work for one year ; after taking  
her medicine six weeks I can say I am in  
good health.

ELMIRA SHERMAN.

Dartmouth, Aug 12th, 1842.

I came under the care of Mrs. Winches-  
ter after my physician had given me over  
in a consumption, and for three weeks they  
did not expect my life ; after taking her  
medicine, I was soon restored to health and  
able to do my work.

RHODA SMITH.

SPENCER'S

### Pills, Syrup, and Plaster.

THE numerous proofs daily received  
of the utility of SPENCER'S VEG-  
ETABLE PILLS, not only from profes-  
sional men, but also from individuals,  
previously unknown to the proprietor,  
many of them guardians and instructors  
of youth, who speak from personal know-  
ledge, together with the rapid sale, com-  
pletely satisfies him that he has not been  
deceived. Those recommendations have  
fully sustained it as a certain cure for the  
headache, as also a sure remedy for many  
other complaints it used according to the  
directions which accompany them.

For sale by MARY TILLEY, No. 49  
Spring street.

At the Sign of the "Good Samaritan,"

NO 92 Thames Street.

JUST RECEIVED.

From Boston in addition to the former  
Stock of

### Medicine Dye Stuffs and Perfumery,

Extract of Rose,  
Do do Orange,  
Do do Honey,  
Do do Bergamot,  
Do do Myrtle,  
Do do Magnolia,  
Do do Woodbine,

Milk of Roses, Balm of Columbia,  
Macassar, Buffalo, Bears, & Anique  
Oil, for the hair,

French Lotion for chapped hands.

Cold Cream and Lip Salve,

German, French & American Cologne,

Sir James Murry's Fluid Magnesia,

Henry's Calcined Magnesia,

English, Winsor, and other soaps,

Edes, Kidders, & Paysons Indelible

INK.

ALSO, Medicine Chests, for Families,  
or Vessels, and a general assortment of  
Medicine, warranted of the first quality.

For sale as above.

CHARLES COTTON.

Newport Oct. 15. 1842.

### Marine and Fire Insurance

THE AMERICAN INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, Providence, R. I. continue to  
insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on  
Cotton, Woollen, and other Manufactories,  
Building and Merchandise, and also against  
MARINE RISKS, on favorable terms.—  
The capital stock is

\$150,000.

All paid in and well invested.—Directors  
elected June 6th, 1842 :—

William Rhodes, Solomon Townsend,

Wilbur Kelly, D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop,

Robert R. Stafford, George S. Rathbone,

Amos D. Smith, Resolved Waterman, Caleb Harris and

Shubael Hutchings, Jabez Bullock,

Ebenezer Kelley.

Persons wishing for Insurance are requested

to direct their applications (which should be

accompanied with a particular description of

the property) per mail, to the resident and

Secretary of the Company, and the same will

meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made

in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILLIAM RHODES, President.

ALEO. PECK, Sec'y.

American Insurance Co's

Office, July 14, 1842.

### COAL STOVE.

ONE second hand Coal Stove in perfect  
order, for sale by

Dec. 9.] H. SESSIONS.

THE improved and illustrated game of  
DOCTOR BUSBY, a supply of this  
fashionable amusement at

R. J. TAYLOR'S.

Years have rolled by with rapid flight,  
And grief has been upon my way ;  
The stars and moon look down as bright ;  
The earth with flowers is clad as gay ;  
And green, and verdant every bough,  
As on that night ; but where art thou ?

The hills are here, the mountains blue,  
The vales, the bowers of roses fair,  
The nightingale the zephyrs too,  
This little streamlet soft and clear  
And murmuring low and sweetly now,  
As on that night ; but where art thou ?

I'll question no more my love,  
But lift my streaming eyes awhile  
Up to the starry skies above,  
And bask in thy angelic smile ;  
For well I know beloved one, now  
In you bright heaven abides thou.

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